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SCRUB SIRES CHECKING PROGRESS OF DAIRYING

The dairy industry in Kentucky will make slow progress until the percentage of purebred animals reported in the 1920 census is increased, according to J. J. Hooper, head of the dairy department of the College of Agriculture. Census figures show that only 1.8 per cent of the 669,794 dairy cattle in the state are purebred while only 16 per cent of the 7,565 dairy bulls being used in herds of the state are purebred.

"This is a lamentable condition that will hold the dairy industry of the state in check as long as it continues to exist," Mr. Hooper said. If the state is to go forward as rapidly as possible in the dairy business the 84 grade and scrub bulls in every 100 must be replaced by animals of better breeding."

According to the census figures the 8,829 purebred cattle in Kentucky are distributed as follows:

Ayrshires, 6 males and 14 females; Guernseys, 22 males and 18 females; Holsteins, 443 males and 1,603 females; Jerseys, 613 males and 5,808 females; miscellaneous, 108 males and 194 females.

Organization of county co-operative purebred dairy sire associations as suggested by the extension division of the College of Agriculture

is filling an important place in helping farmers of the state replace the scrub dairy sires on their farms with animals of better breeding, according to Mr. Hooper. At the present time there are five such associations in the state whose 250 members are receiving the benefit of well-bred sires at a comparatively small cost by means of the co-operative plan. Campbell, Fulton, Laurel, Whitley and Taylor counties already have associations and plans are being made to carry the work into additional counties as rapidly as possible.

Quality and service blended with lowest price, will make our Xmas fruits, candies, nuts go faster this year. W. O. Mackie & Co., phone 82. (16-5t)

The advertising columns of The Advocate are a directory for the Christmas shopper.

The Bottling Works Co., East Locust street, has put in a gasoline station and asks for a share of public patronage. (104tf)

Even man knows that he would be famous, too, if he wasn't so blamed busy trying to make a living.

FOR RENT—Four rooms and bath. Bank street flat. See H. Clay McKee QUICK.

Cancer Taking Biggest Toll of All Diseases

More people in the United States are now dying of cancer than of any other disease. One woman out of every eight and one man out of every fourteen, according to the law of averages, will die of cancer. Cancer has been on the increase since 1880. During the about 80,000 United States lost their lives. The whole nation has mourned for them. During the same time 180,000 United States citizens lost their lives from cancer and without causing any special comment.

Cancer seems to be a disease largely of modern times. It is more prevalent in large cities than in rural sections and especially is this so in the industrial centers. Certain forms of cancer are associated with the workers in certain trades, such as the paraffin workers, the coal tar and the chimney sweeps of England.

Cancer was rare among the North American Indians, the Eskimo and the American negroes of slavery times. It has become more prevalent with the negro since he has become a part of modern civilization.

The cause of cancer is not absolutely known. Scientists all over the world have been continually working for the past 25 years to discover the cause and cure. The belief is that it is caused by some form of constant irritation upon certain parts of the body. Such irritation may be by light, heat, electricity, X-ray chemicals or mechanical pressure. The cells of these certain parts of the body begin to multiply under constant irritation and assume such size and distribution that illness and death occur.

The constant rubbing of dirty, rough teeth upon the lining of the mouth; the irritation of too hot food and drink upon the tongue; the pressure of the pipe stem upon the lips, the constant rubbing and irritation of warts, moles and scars; repeated

blows upon the breast, etc., may cause cancer. Cancer of the mouth is common among the natives of certain parts of India who chew betel nut. Mothers who have a large number of children are most likely to develop cancer than those who have had few or no children. X-ray operators are especially prone to cancer through the burns which they frequently receive.

The smoker is especially susceptible to cancer. In the many cases of cancer of the mouth observed, the victims are almost invariably smokers. The pressure and temperature of the pipe stem and the irritating qualities of the tobacco together stimulate the tissue of the lips, the cheeks and tongue toward cancerous growth.

Cancer is not inherited. Many people fear this. Their fears are groundless. It is doubtful that even a tendency toward cancer is inherited. In some families there does seem to be some slight evidence of this. The general prevalence of cancer might readily account for its occurring in several members of a family. Some families seem to have a relatively high degree of immunity against it. In such families it seldom occurs.

Cancer is not communicable. In other words, it is not a bacterial or parasitic infection. One might live in intimate relations with a person with cancer without fear of catching it. Doctors and nurses do not get it from contact in performing operations.

Cancer may appear in youth, but it generally develops in persons between forty and sixty years of age. It begins when the vigor of life wanes and gathers strength as vitality diminishes.

Cancer most commonly occurs in the stomach, intestines, generative organs, mouth or breast. It generally begins as a small lump, painless and causing no inconvenience. Because of this it attracts little attention. All cancers are curable if removed at this stage. Most people go to the doctor only after it has spread so widely that a cure is questionable.

All black looking, long standing warts, tender moles and hard lumps should be considered as suspicious. All functional irregularities in women should be looked into immediately. Constant indigestion on the part of one who has previously had no indigestion trouble and persistent loss of weight should give one concern. In this early stage a slight and insignificant operation will prevent the development of cancer.

Cancer is being treated by X-ray and radium. This treatment is not guaranteed as a cure. When used it must be used judiciously and only by expert operators. Great benefit may then be derived. The only real cure for cancer known to the medical profession is operation. Operation in order to be successful must be performed early. Every month of delay means a smaller chance of

success. Thousands of lives all over the country might be saved if people only knew the importance of recognizing these early signs. This information spread broadcast is the most important means of preventing cancer. Prevention is vastly more important than cure.

People should be warned against the so-called cancer "cures." There are no such cures as the cancer fakirs would make one believe. If the best brains of the world, after a diligent search of 25 years cannot find it, it is absurd to think that the ignorant charlatan has discovered it. Such cancer "cures" may be entirely inert and harmless or positively injurious. Many cancers claimed to have been cured by these remedies were not cancers at all. The claims of most charlatans when looked into prove to be misrepresentations or downright lies. It is easy to cure a cancer that never was a cancer. Such remedies through their irritating qualities might easily cause a harmless growth to develop into a cancer. The most serious result, though, in many of these cases is the loss of time, so that the cancer gets beyond the stage of successful operation. The promoters of the so-called "cancer cures" take advantage of the victim's pitiable condition and play upon his weakness and his pocket-book. The sick person will grasp at the faintest ray of hope, regardless of the cost. The intelligent person, when he observes these first signs, will immediately go to a reliable physician for advice.—Dr. P. K. Holmes, head of Department of Hygiene and Public Health, University of Kentucky.

95 Per Cent of Growers May Be In Weed Pool

When the books of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association close December 10, the membership will total 90 or 95 per cent of the total number of tobacco growers in the district, if the ratio of gain for a week is maintained, was the statement made by Joseph Passonneau, organization manager, who had charge of the formation of the association through the campaign for signatures. Mr. Passonneau said that the membership already had reached 50,000 and was growing every day, as reports came in from the different counties of the district, in which outside growers have had the opportunity for 10 days to sign

the association contract.

"With the opening of the membership books of the association," said Mr. Passonneau, "new members have joined the association, even more extensively than had been anticipated. If the same rate of sign up continues until the 10th of December, the pool will undoubtedly reach the 90 per cent mark before the books are finally closed. In fact, I would not be surprised if we succeeded in getting more than 95 per cent of all burley tobacco growers in the four states represented in the contract."

"When the pool was declared as formed on November 16, something over 42,000 contracts had been turned in to the organization. This number has been swelled to over 50,000. This does not mean, however, that 8,000 names have been added. Reports on a considerable amount of tobacco that had been pledged prior to November 15 did not reach headquarters in time to be included in the figures represented in the report on November 16, and is consequently included in the additional 8,000 contracts."

"We have not as yet tallied all of the tobacco represented in the contracts received since November 15, but inasmuch as the 42,000 contracts counted in on that date represented 175,000,000 pounds of tobacco, if the same ratio is maintained, we probably have pledged at the present time about 190,000,000 pounds."

"In point of membership the Burley Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association is the largest co-operative in the United States. In addition, when measured in the terms of percentage signed up to the association, it is the strongest pool that ever has been organized. It is true that some of the California co-operatives now have 90 per cent pools, but this 90 per cent has been obtained after several years of successful operation. I know of no co-operative anywhere in the United States that was successful in getting an 85 per cent pool prior to its incorporation."

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